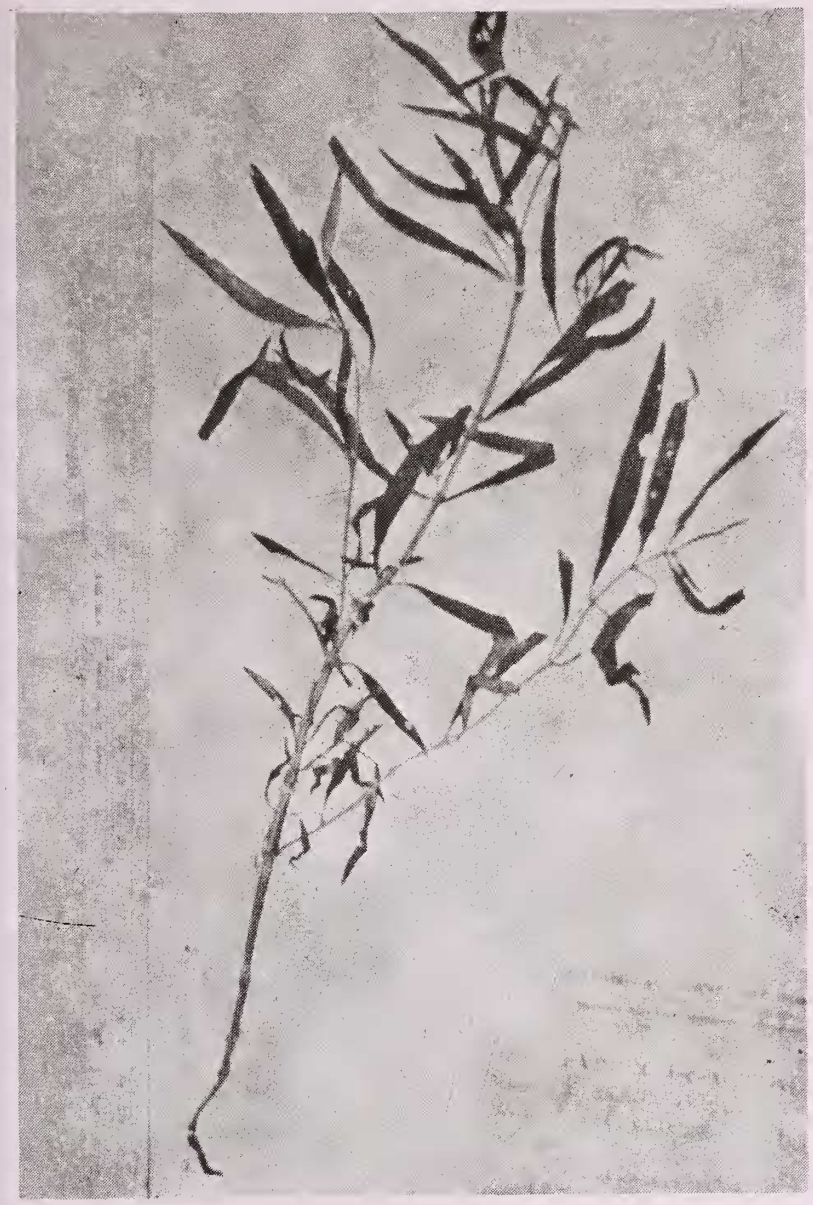

Fig. 1. Habit of *Pascalia glauca* Orteg.

thinly appressed, strigose hairs on both the surfaces, 4-5 x 0.8-1.2 cm. Heads solitary in the leaf axils, 1-1.5 cm in diameter, heterogamous, radiate. Disc flowers hermaphrodite, fertile; involucre hemispherical; peduncles 1.5-2 cm long, hairy; bracts almost 2-seriate, outer linear, shortly acuminate, acute or rounded at the apex, 1-1.5 mm long, inner one lanceolate, acuminate, 0.8-1 mm long, membranous. Receptacle sub-plain; palea membranous, folded; pales oblong lanceolate, very acute, 5-6 mm long. Flowers bisexual; corolla yellow, ligulate in the female flowers, widely spreading, 8-11 mm long with a very short tube, limb elongate, cylindrical, apex 5-fid, ligule short, 2-3 dentate, anthers with truncate base and acute apex, entire, exserted. Style branched in appendix, slightly acute, terminally hairy. Achenes obovoid, more or less compressed, cuneate, rugulose or glabrous, 4-5 mm long, ray flattened above. Disc tetragonal, laterally compressed, thick altogether. Pappus minutely scaly, short.

Flowering and Fruiting: September to February.

Specimen examined: Tiruppur, Coimbatore, 1-1-1987, *M.S. Deesigah s. n.* (CAL).

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32. ON THE IDENTITY OF *PARABOA NAGALANDIANA* DEB & DUTTA

Paraboa nagalandiana Deb and Dutta (1988) was proposed on the basis of two gatherings: *A. Meebold* 7394 & 7230, collected from Nagaland in Dec. 1907. These were named as *Spiradiclis bifida* Wall. (Rubiaceae) and placed in the herbarium accordingly, which were separated in course of a taxonomic study of the genus *Spiradiclis* (Deb and Rout 1989).

On describing, it was presumed to represent either Gesneriaceae or Acanthaceae. From the absence of cystolith on leaves and jaculators on seeds, Acanthaceae was ruled out as the subfamily Nelsonioideae possessing these characters was transferred by Bremekamp (1953, 1955) from

Acanthaceae to Scrophulariaceae. As the ovules are not inserted on a swollen oblique placenta, a very important character of Scrophulariaceae, it was not considered worthy of consideration. Thus the authors had no doubt that it belonged to Gesneriaceae.

Dr. B.L. Burtt (in lit.) in a letter dated 13 Feb. 1993 wrote that in connection with a revision of *Paraboa* in collaboration with a Chinese Botanist he read this paper and brought out *A. Meebold* 7230 from the Indian section of *Spiradiclis* extant in herb. E, and examined it closely. It appeared most probably a species of *Staurogyne* (Acanthaceae), a genus that he knows quite well because it is so often confused with Gesneriaceae (as it lacks cystoliths and jaculators), in the past. It did not match with any species in their herbarium. The corolla drawn in the figure is very short for *Staurogyne* and the fruit also differs to some extent. He named several authorities like C.B. Clarke, Handel-Mazzetti, Ridley, etc. who were experts in both the families but had also committed the mistake. He gave us references to his papers (Burtt 1958, 1960) showing names of plants from Gesneriaceae to Acanthaceae and vice versa and advised us to re-examine the specimens concerned and

TABLE 1
CONSPECIFICITY OF THE TAXA

	Staurogyne paniculata	*Paraboa nagalandiana*
1.	Shrubs or undershrubs branching dichotomously or unbranched, pubescent.	Undershrubs branching dichotomously or unbranched, pubescent, rooting at the base.
2.	Leaves opposite, decussate, petiolate, 15-17.5 x 3-6 cm, narrowly oblong or elliptic-obovate, acute or subacute, cuneate and slightly unequal at base, entire, coriaceous, glabrescent above, tomentose on midrib and nerves below; petiole 10-13 mm long, pubescent.	Leaves opposite, decussate, petiolate, 5-17 x 2-5 cm, narrowly oblong or elliptic-lanceolate, acute or subacute at apex, cuneate and slightly unequal at base, entire, coriaceous, glabrescent above, tomentose on midrib and nerves below; petiole 5-15 mm long, pubescent.
3.	Inflorescence terminal, racemose panicle, puberulous.	Inflorescence terminal, racemose panicle, pubescent.
4.	Flowers bracteate, bracteolate, shortly pedicelled, pubescent; bracts 1.5-2 mm long; bracteoles in pair, linear, 1-1.2 mm long.	Flowers bracteate, bracteolate, shortly pedicelled, pubescent; bracts 1-2 mm long; bracteoles in pair, linear, 0.6-1 mm long.
5.	Flower bud oblong; matured ones bilabiate.	Flower oblong; matured flower not seen.
6.	Calyx deeply divided, lobes 5, unequal, linear or linear-lanceolate, ± 5 x 2-3 mm, pubescent.	Calyx deeply divided, lobes 5, unequal, linear-lanceolate, 2-3 x 0.2-0.3 mm, pubescent.
7.	Corolla 10-13 mm long, bilabiate, pubescent, lobes 5, broad, imbricate, unequal, conspicuously veined.	Corolla examined was immature; bilabiate corolla with broad distinctly veined lobes, characteristic of *Staurogyne* was not evident; it may be that this character develops on maturity of the flower; lobes imbricate.
8.	Stamens 4, didynamous, longer pair perfect, sparsely hairy; anther lobes divaricate; shorter pair sterile.	Stamens 4, didynamous; longer pair perfect, anther lobes divaricate; shorter pair sterile.
9.	Ovary 2-loculed, axile, many ovules in each locule; style slender; stigma bilobed.	Ovary 2-loculed, axile, many ovules in each locule; not parietal as stated in the original description; stigma simple.
10.	Fruit capsule cylindrical, loculicidally dehiscent, many-seeded.	Fruit examined was immature; capsule cylindric; many seeded, dehiscence not seen.

reidentify them.

The papers he cited are revealing. C.B. Clarke who was an authority both on Acanthaceae and Gesneriaceae described two species of *Staurogyne: S. macrantha* and *S. serculata* (Clarke 1908) which were accepted as such by Ridley (1923) until Bremekamp (1955) pointed out the mistake in his revision of the genus *Staurogyne* that these plants represent the genus *Didymocarpus* (Gesneriaceae). Handel-Mazzetti likewise described *Loxostigma sessamoides* (Gesneriaceae) erroneously, which was corrected as *Staurogyne sessamoides* (Hand.-Mazz.) B.L. Burtt (1958). *Didisandra parviflora* Ridley (1923) described in Gesneriaceae is correctly *Staurogyne bullata* Bremekamp (1953).

Burtt's letter (l.c.) was an eye opener to us. He treated *Staurogyne* in the Acanthaceae and did not follow Bremekamp (l.c.) in placing the genus in Scrophulariaceae (without assigning any reason). We looked for literature and found that Hossain (1971) on the basis of morphology, anatomy and palynological study confirmed that Nelsonoideae which includes *Staurogyne* represents the family Acanthaceae (and not Scrophulariaceae as treated by Bremekamp l.c.). This is supported by Champluvier (1991) in his revision of the genus *Staurogyne* Wall., etc. Moreover, description of the genus *Staurogyne* given by him fully supports the change of *Paraboa nagalandiana* to the genus *Staurogyne* Wall. but for slight difference in the size and form of the bilabiate corolla and in the form of the stigma. Specimens of *Paraboa nagalandiana* did not have fully bloomed flowers and matured fruits. Bilabiate corolla with broad distinctly veined lobes characteristic of *Staurogyne* was not evident in our specimens. However, the flower buds of *Staurogyne paniculata* collected from a very nearby locality of Manipur on examination shows similar corolla lobes as those of our plant under consideration; gynoecium in bud stage also is similar in both the plants. Thus our material fully agrees with the details of *Staurogyne paniculata* (Wall. ex T. Anders.) O. Ktze., to which it deserves to be reduced as a synonym.

Staurogyne paniculata (Wall. ex T. Anders.) O. Ktze. Rev. Gen. Pl. 2: 497. 1891; Bremekamp in Reinwardtia 3: 196. 1955.

Ebermaiera paniculata Wall. ex. T. Anders. in Journ. Linn. Soc. 9: 453. 1867 (Type: East Manipur, 25-6-1834, Sabir Mahomed ex Griffith (new Distribution no. 6082 K, photo. CAL!)); Hook. f. Fl. Brit. Ind. 4: 401. 1885.

Paraboa nagalandiana Deb & Dutta in Journ. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc. 85(1): 168. t. 1. 1988 (Type: Nagaland, Narum, Dec. 1907, *A. Meebold* 7394, holo. CAL!; Sarpung, Dec. 1907, *A. Meebold* 7230, para. BSI). syn. nov.

Distribution: Manipur, Nagaland, Burma.

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33. *TEUCRIUM VISCIDUM* BL. (LAMIACEAE) - AN INTERESTING DISTRIBUTIONAL RECORD FROM ORISSA

Teucrium viscidum Bl. (Syn. *T. stoloniferum* Buch.-Ham. ex Benth.) so far restricted to Sikkim Himalaya, Bengal, Khasia hills and Oudh in India has been found to occur in Orissa. Haines (1921-25) included this species in the Botany of Bihar and Orissa on its probable occurrence without having made any collection or seen in the field. Gamble (1915-36), Mooney (1950), Panigrahi *et al.* (1964) and others too have not reported this species from the area. The present report is not only a new record for Orissa but also extends the restricted distribution of this interesting taxon.

Teucrium viscidum Bl., Bijdr. 827. 1827; Mukerjee, Rec. Bot. Surv. India 14: 218. 1940; Keng in Steenis, Fl. Males. I. 8: 318. f. 4. 1978. *T. stoloniferum* Buch.-Ham. ex Benth. in Wall. Pl. As. Rar. 1: 58. 1830; Hook. f. Fl. Brit. India 4: 700. 1885; Haines, Bot. Bihar & Orissa 2: 752 (789). 1924.

Erect, stoloniferous herb, 30-60 cm; stems pubescent and glandular-pubescent. Leaves ovate or ovate-oblong, 3.5-7 x 2-4.5 cm, deeply crenate to crenate-serrate, acute, minutely sparsely pubescent on both sides, base subcordate, truncate or shortly cuneate; petiole 1-2.5 cm. Racemes terminal and axillary, simple or panicled, lax-flowered, 4-6 cm long or in fruit up to 8 cm long densely pubescent and glandular-pubescent; pedicels 2-3 mm; bracts lanceolate, 2-3 mm long, pubescent. Calyx campanulate, 2.5-3 mm long, pubescent or glandular-pubescent outside, 3 upper teeth short, ovate or triangular, obtuse, 2 lower ones acute, subequal; calyx in fruit urceolate or globose, 3-6 mm, glandular-hairy,. Corolla pinkish to purple, *c.* 7 mm long, tube included or slightly exserted, without a hair-ring inside, limb seeming 1- lipped, the lower lip 3-lobed, slightly concave, associated with two upper lobes forming a 5-lobed whole. Nutlets slightly flattened, ovoid or globoid, 1.5 mm long, surface of contact large, oblique, lateral.

Badomukkabadi and Dudurchampa, Similipahar, Mayurbhanj, North Orissa in shady places - *Saxena, Brahmam & Prabhakar Rao* 4643, 4658 (RRL-B), Fl. & Fr. 10-6-82.

Distribution: Sikkim Himalaya, Bengal, Khasia hills, Oudh. Myanmar, Thailand, Indo-China, Hong-Kong to China, Korea, Formosa, Malaysia, Japan.

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